

From one of the parties present we have obtained the following particulars:
Last Friday, a party of four gentlemen, on a visit here from Pennsylvania for the purpose of buying land, accompanied by two or three others, obtained the consent of General Sickles to visit all the islands adjacent to the city. The party were fortunate, also, in being tendered by General Sickles the use of the United States steam transport Mary Frances, and on Saturday morning they left the city and proceeded to the lower end of John's Island, at the junction of the Stono with the Kiawah River. The party went ashore, but were unable to reach the plantation which they desired to examine and ascertain whether it would answer the purpose of their business. They returned to the steamer, previously agreeing to make another trial next morning. The party had a number of negroes in a small boat going to the next plantation, and were told not to land at night, or they would certainly be shot.
On Sunday morning they again landed and proceeded towards the settlement, during the way of the negroes. They were shown how to reach the main land, but on approaching the houses observed considerable excitement among the people. They continued on their way, however, and on crossing from the marsh to the main land and entering an old field, a body of negro men, armed with various kinds of weapons, approached them. When within a few yards, the leader of the negroes cried "halt." The party stood still, the leader came up and demanded their business. The nature of the visit was explained to them, and the desire expressed that the party be allowed to proceed unmolested. During the conversation, a gang of negroes surrounded them and became very threatening and abusive, and the party thinking they were not likely to succeed in their object, determined to return. This, however, the negroes promptly refused to allow, and threats of instant murder were made on all sides. Only two or three were willing to permit them to return to their boat.
After a violent altercation of words and several attempts at violence to the visitors, the negroes decided to escort their new prisoners to the quarters of the commissary, a Sergeant of the 8th U. S. C. T. The party were taken to a distant plantation, where they were confined. The party earnestly entreated the negroes to permit them to return to their boat, but their entreaties were unavailing, although the party agreed to steer directly for the commissary's post. They also suggested to the negroes to accompany them on the boat, but this was also refused. They were then compelled to walk through the heat and the entire length of the island. The crowd of negroes continued to increase—all armed with muskets, rifles, shot-guns, revolvers, bayonets or sticks, scythes, hatchets, axes, clubs, etc., while the women had hoes, pickforks and clubs. Permission was given to send word to the Captain of the Mary Frances to steam round to the place to which they were forced to walk.
On their route they were accompanied by a yelling, cursing, threatening crowd of negroes, freedmen, women and children. As they advanced, they were continually met by other negroes, running to the scene, all armed, and breathing out the most severe and summary punishment for daring to land upon their island, where no white man has any right, or should even dare to come. After proceeding about a mile and a half they were halted, the crowd still increasing, and becoming more violent. Here they were met by two freedmen, named Sam Flood and George Roberts, who quieted the crowd to some extent. Roberts being able to read, the party showed him their authority from General Sickles, General Devere, General Howard, at Washington, and General R. K. Scott, at Charleston. The crowd refused to recognize them, and said if the persons who wrote them were there, they would serve them the same way. Threats were also made against the Captain of the steam boat, and regrets that they had not attacked the vessel the previous night and murdered the Captain, crew, and all the party, and burned the vessel. Flood and Roberts endeavored to persuade the crowd to allow them to return, satisfied the party was right, but the crowd were determined to march them to the Commissary's.
One of the party being crippled efforts were made to procure a horse or mule, but this was also refused by the negroes. Finding entreaty of no effect, and that the crowd only continued to increase in number and fierceness, they proceeded on their way. For four hours—from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.—they were marched over the island. In front went about five to six horsemen, following them some eight to ten footmen, the prisoners bringing up the rear, with an armed guard on either side, followed by a mob of about one hundred and fifty, violently abusive and threatening.
At each plantation new accessions were made to the crowd, the women and children lining the road and joining in as the party passed. At one place a man, stood with a pole, not less than twelve feet long, which he raised, intending to strike, but was prevented by the guard. Had the prisoner been struck he would have been instantly killed. At another place another man, named Armstrong, came riding up, cocked his gun, and would have killed one of the party had not his horse been seized by the bridge by one and his gun taken from him by another.
About two o'clock they reached Townsend's place, where a freedman named Sam Johnson refused, who had been appointed by General Sickles to be the Freedmen's Bureau general supervisor over the negroes on the island. This man being some distance from the house the party were halted and compelled to wait for him, although within about two miles of the Commissary's. Here they were exhibited on the steps of the mansion, with a heavy guard of men in front of them, and a crowd of women behind; the former ready at any moment to fire, and the latter shouting abuse and threats, not only with horrible language, but by pulling them with sticks, &c. There was one United States colored soldier at the place, when they desired to carry information of their condition to the sergeant, and offered to pay him for so doing, but he would not consent, handing the written note after he had talked with some of the captives, who evidently dissuaded him from complying with the request. Seeing that the matter was not to be settled, the sergeant was taken to one side by the gang, and efforts were made to let them take the party into the woods, don't these to murder them, but he stood firm in his refusal.
After sitting in the sun for two hours, not even allowed to enter the house, and all the time exposed to imminent danger and insult, one man having cocked his gun to shoot one of the party, Sam Johnson arrived. He acted with great promptness and at once started with them to the Commissary's taking only a few men with him. When within about a mile from the Commissary's they met the sergeant coming to the rescue, having been induced to do so by the steam boat captain, who had arrived at the place; and feeling exceedingly uneasy about them, he would have started off alone in search of us, had not the sergeant at his earnest solicitations consented to accompany him with a few men.
The sergeant informed the men who had arrested the prisoners that they were acting entirely without authority, and that any person, white or black, was privileged to come upon the island whenever they chose and be unmolested. He relieved them at once from arrest, and the party reached the boat completely worn out with the heat and the long time they had been there. Reasoning with them was of no law but their own, they said they knew no law but their own, should ever come upon it. They cared for no General or no authority.
The following are the names of a few of the rioters as far as could be obtained: Roberts, Toney, Hector, Peter, Brown, Jacob, Old Hector, Green and John from Mrs. Neal's place, where they were first captured, also McElhany and Armstrong. Among those who befriended the party,

and who became witnesses to the above, were Sam Flood, Geo. Roberts, Primus, Major, Cook, Henry, Mack and Sam Johnson.
[Charleston Courier.]
The Governor yesterday visited the Revenue Cutter "Keweenaw" and was excellently received by the officers of that vessel. Capt. Selken did the honors, supported by his Lieutenants, Just, Webster, and Harwood. The Governor was supported by his aide, and a select circle of friends. Among the guests were the Collector of the Port, Dr. A. G. Mackey, Mr. Surveyor Leitch, and others of the service. Among the guests were Brothers of the crew, who are one of the great Masonic circles of the city. The day was passed with great pleasure. The harbor was very beautiful and showed to great advantage. The Cutter "Keweenaw" was thoroughly explored—a beautiful ship kept in most beautiful order. A Governor's salute of seventeen guns welcomed the Governor of the State. A fine feast followed, and the day passed off with the most admirable feeling. In the afternoon, the party visited the U. S. monitor "Squand," and gave some time to the inspection of that curious vessel and her machinery. Her commanding officer, Capt. Lyne, happened not to be present, but the other officers were at their posts, and showed themselves as courteous as intelligent. To the Chief Engineer, Roberts, and his Assistant, Kay, the party was much indebted for the exhibition of the machinery; nor must we forget to record our acknowledgments to the Pilot, Mr. Foster. A day was spent very pleasantly and instructively, and the party arrived in the city at an early hour. Nothing could exceed the courtesy and genial welcome of the officers of these government vessels. Those of the "Keweenaw" seemed particularly assiduous in showing their respects to our Governor, and in honor to the Palmetto State.—*Carolinian, Feb. 2.*
A supper was given to Governor Orr, last night, at the Mills House, at which were assembled a considerable number of his friends. Every thing was prepared in the best style, by our excellent host, Purcell, of that establishment. The supper was *recherché*, consisting of all that was good, which our markets could afford. The wines were particularly fine, and never did company so thoroughly enjoy the delight of such an entertainment under more grateful auspices. Lieutenant Governor Porter, with his usual grace, presided at the head of the table. Our excellent Mayor, Galliard, occupied the foot, and their admirable art for presiding left none of the party unsatisfied. The company was a goodly one, and consisted of some of the finest intelligences and wits in town. It is impossible, in the brief limits accorded us, and at this late hour, to do justice to the least of reason, the flow of wit, the flood of wit, and the fund of frolic which relieved the grave philosophy and the sage debate. Enough that wisdom accommodated herself to society, and society made herself to wisdom. To report fully what was said and done is impossible. We can only afford a skeleton report.
[Carolinian, Feb. 2.]
IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.—We present our readers with, and direct their attention to, the following extracts from a circular issued recently from the office of the Comptroller General of this State, with regard to the construction of the Bureau of Finance, passed at the recent session of the Legislature.
"The tax on spirituous liquors brought into this State must be levied on all such liquors brought in at any time between the 1st October, 1864 and the 1st October, 1865."
This is a distinct tax, and is to be paid by the importer, if the same liquor is sold by him with his general stock of goods, wares and merchandise, the amount of such sales is not to be included in his "general return of goods, wares and merchandise." If liquors are purchased here and sold with a general stock, then such sales are to be included with and reported to the Collector on the "general return of goods," &c., made from 1st May, 1865, to 1st January, 1866.
"In collecting the tax on the sales of cotton made from 1st May to 1st October, 1865, the Collector shall be required to give a receipt for the same, and to make the sale; but, on a past transaction, if it is made plain that the seller was not an agent, and the owner who is benefited by the sale is pointed out, and is within the State, the tax should be collected from the owner."
"The tax on the value of crude turpentine, spirits of turpentine, and resin, should be paid to the collector of the District where the property was located on 1st October, 1864."
"The capital tax on male residents, applies both to white residents and to freedmen."
"The exemption from tax of lands and of lots and buildings in cities, towns, &c., that have been in possession of the Freedmen's Bureau during the year is construed to refer to such lands, lots, &c., as were in possession of said Bureau the greater part of the year."
Real estate that was in possession of the Freedmen's Bureau that was greater part of the year, should be returned to the Tax Collector, accompanied by evidence of that fact, as it will otherwise appear, when his books are closed, upon the list of property not returned.
A New York correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript states: "It is reported in political circles that Mr. William P. Everts, one of our most prominent lawyers, is daily closeted with the Freedmen's Bureau, preparing for the trial of Jefferson Davis for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the great jurist now has his entire soul in the matter. He is studying all the old law-books he can lay his hands on, for the purpose of procuring a conviction, and all his other law business is for the time being laid aside. No one is permitted to see him at his office, as his entire time is occupied in making the necessary preparations for the trial."
A gentleman just arrived from a tour in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, reports the prospects of the planters in obtaining satisfactory labor to be thus far very bad, and the average of the year was more than one plantation in fifty where what was deemed reliable help had been secured for the present year. The plantations, farms, and farm buildings generally, particularly along the track of war, were in the most desolate and forbidding state imaginable.
There is too much foolish and reprehensible love of show in this country, but we have not yet, perhaps, reached the vanity and extravagance of private life in Paris. A late letter from that city states that a baptismal dress of an infant has been prepared, of exquisite embroidery and lace, at an expense of eight thousand dollars! The establishment in which it was made has been thronged with lady visitors to see the rich and costly dress in which the little creature is to renounce the pomps and vanities of the world.
A RICH PIECE OF LEGISLATION.—The Detroit Free Press says:
"The richest piece of legislation was the adoption by the House of the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Rollins, of New Hampshire:
"Whereas, house rents are high, and means of educating colored children limited, therefore,
Resolved, That a tax of twenty per cent. be imposed on rentals which exceed \$600, to be applied to said education."
"It is hard to tell which to admire most in this, the clear appreciation of cause and effect which associates high rents with negro education, or the financial astuteness which devised the plea of cheapening an item of domestic expense by taxing it. Either is worthy of the present half-civilized Legislature of the nation."
The Post-master General asks Congress for authority, or to allow him to construct the way, that he can pay such as have officers who cannot carry the mails as they are required to carry the mails at rates fixed by him, but finds he cannot pay them because they cannot take the oath.
A SOUTHERN PATRIOT.—A few days ago, says the Darlington Southerner, a gentleman from the country, while purchasing from one of the merchants a hoop skirt, remarked that his twenty-month child, if many, encouraged by this example, would do likewise, the ravages of war will soon be repaired, and negro suffrage, should it come, would prove a harmless evil.

A Queer Letter.—J. Wilkes Booth Redivivus.
The Norfolk Post of Saturday contains the following singular letter:
MORHEAD CITY, January 5, 1866.—Editor Norfolk Post: Sir—I have just arrived in this place from —, when I saw and talked with John Wilkes Booth; the supposed assassin of your late President. That he would be alive after what had occurred at your capital may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless.
I saw him and B. Harris, who left with him not four weeks ago, and learned from him all the hardships that he underwent in leaving this country. He says that no one who has the least regard for truth will say that he was in Ford's theatre on the night of the 14th of April last, and wonders why no one present on that occasion did not pretend to recognize the man that shot Lincoln until they were told that it was him, by Lory Keen, his bitter enemy. He did not however, to deny or admit that he had done the deed; but stated that no one could truthfully say, of their own knowledge, that it was him.
He declares that Mrs. Surratt was innocent, and wonders how the man that was killed in the barn looked. He learned from the papers that he had a heavy beard, and had sheared or cut it in such an awkward manner that his (Booth's) most intimate friends would not recognize him as Booth. He thinks not. He believed, innocent or guilty, that if found he would have been sacrificed to their mad fury, and concluded to leave, which he did. As there can be no harm in telling, I will state what he told me—omitting names.
He crossed the river at Georgetown; stopped the next day near Fairfax Courthouse; the next night he was taken sick near Middleburg, he remained two days; and after more than three weeks traveling—mostly by night, and suffering severely—he reached Florida, where he was detained for some time, until Harris, who was not mentioned in the affair, and who could not appear publicly, procured a boat, which they ventured to sea in, and made land safe. Booth was immediately taken sick, and has been the most of the time since.
In October he was much better, so much so that he took some exercise in the open air, but relapsed, and was confined to his room until about four weeks ago. His constitution, in my judgment, is ruined, and I don't believe he will live long. He was preparing for a change of climate, and if no relapse has taken place, is probably in another country, where he will meet with more of his own people, or people from the same country.
Mr. editor, I write such poor English that I fear you will not be able to make it out; but it is the truth, the whole truth; and if you wish, you may publish it. I shall not be in the country to read it. Yours, truly, J. F.
What has Congress Done.
The New York Herald thus sums up what Congress has done since its meeting in December last:
Two months of the present session of Congress having expired, the question naturally occurs, what progress has been made by the two Houses in the heavy schedule of work before them touching the reconstruction of our domestic and foreign affairs. We can only answer that we have had any quantity of speeches, resolutions, bills, constitutional amendments, &c., submitted in each House, but that the practical results, so far, have been very small. One bill has been passed into a law—that providing against the cattle disease by prohibiting the introduction into the United States of European cattle. The House has passed a bill by a two-thirds vote extending the right of suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia, and the Senate by a similar vote has passed a bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and beyond these achievements and the reconstruction powers accorded the joint committee of fifteen, otherwise known as the Committee of Public Safety, we have nothing in the way of business to report. Yet there is the constitutional amendment reported from that committee; and which, for a week past, has been under discussion in the House. This amendment, excluding from the basis of Federal representation the whole race with regard to which any State may deny or abridge the right of suffrage, will, we guess, be referred back to the committee to-morrow. The District negro suffrage bill, meantime, will probably come up in the Senate; and thus, upon this bill, that amendment, or something else concerning the rights of the negro, all other subjects of Congressional legislation may be superceded for a month or two to come.
BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—A beautiful extract below is from the pen of Hon. George S. Hilliard:
"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded on earth; and it is sure that celestial grace does not thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Its success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities, in themselves good—from conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that the world knows nothing of its men, but there are forms of greatness, or at least there are martyrdoms that make no sign; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."
The New York Citizen says, that those who grumble at paying four cents for daily and ten cents for weekly papers here, would do well to notice what European papers cost. The London Times costs \$45 a year. The Daily News, Globe, Herald and Post, charge the same rate. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week at \$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies \$12. The French daily papers, large ones, are about the same price as the London prints. Those about the size of our cost \$20 and \$25 a year. The German papers cost from \$22 to \$36 a year. The cost of paper and composition, and in deed everything connected with the make-up of a paper, is much less in Europe than in this country, so that the American journals are even cheaper than would appear from the disparity of prices.
GENERAL GRANT AND THE RADICALS.—A correspondent of a Northern paper says General Grant has lost cast with the Radicals since his report on the affairs of the South. Of course he has, but has gained much in favor with honest and right-thinking people of the whole country. The prejudices of many of the Radicals are stronger than their love of justice, and they seem to legislate to gratify their prejudices rather than to do what is right.
THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—It is stated that letters from influential Conservatives in the New England States are pouring into Washington to urge the Senators and Representatives to avoid a rupture with the Executive, and to abide, as far as possible, by the policy he has seen fit to mark out for the restoration of the Union.
The Washington correspondent of the Columbia Phoenix, says: "The passage of your negro code is considered a great misfortune here. It is made a great handle of by the radicals."

THE WEEKLY HERALD.
NEWBERRY, S. C.
Wednesday Morning, February 1, 1866.
Look out for the cross mark.
Renew your subscriptions.
Now is the time to subscribe.
A good time to pay arrearages.
Mr. T. P. SLIDER is the authorized agent of the Herald for the city of Charleston, for the collection of subscriptions, advertising, etc.
We are indebted to the enterprising publishers of a copy of Lee's last campaign, in pamphlet form. It is full of interest and most graphically written. W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C., 50 cts.
We invite attention to Gen. Orders No. 1, from Maj. Gen. Sickles. It defines the position of the military. The rules enunciated in this order are clear and concise, and relieve us of the incertitude which for so long a time has prevailed.
Religious Services.
Rev. Albert A. Morse, Evangelist of Presbytery of South Carolina, will preach in Aveleigh Church, on several days, beginning Friday, 9th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
The Anderson Intelligencer.
Is published in neat and tasty style by Jas. A. Hoyt, Esq., Editor and Proprietor, Major Humphries' late talented co-editor having retired to another field of duty. May success attend the Major, and prosperity the Intelligencer.
The Cree River Mountaineer.
The semi-weekly Mountaineer comes to us enlarged and improved. Col. G. F. Townes is associated with Mr. Elford in the editorial duties of the office. Col. T. is an accomplished and experienced writer. We wish the Mountaineer success.
The Richmond Medical Journal.
The first and January number of this periodical, we find upon our table. Edited by Drs. E. S. Gaillard and W. S. McChesney. Dr. G. is a native of this State. Its pages display a variety of interesting matter for the student and general reader. Terms \$5, per annum.
Kind Words.
This is the title of a little Sunday School paper, published by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention at Greenville, and from the press of Mr. Geo. E. Ford. Kind Words will be welcomed by the little folks, wherever it reaches, and we hope its circulation will be extensive. It is neatly printed, and most admirably adapted to meet the end designed. Price only ten cents a year. No subscription however taken for less than ten copies, \$1, and this is right too. Send one dollar little folks to G. G. Wells, Greenville, and get 10 copies of Kind Words every month for a whole year.
The Edgefield Advertiser.
After a long absence from our office presents its bright and happy face to-day. Friend Durso is still at his post and its facile and philosophical pen, as T. Bacon, Esq., is as rich, rare and genial as ever. We count under the hymeneal head nine marriage notices! What a glorious time the young folks must have in Old Edgefield. Nine weddings within a week, gracious!
If spring time and moonlight nights were with us, with their charms and enchantments, we would certainly grow poetic, for how suggestive is Hyman with his rosy cords so busy with nine sweet young hearts!
"May they glide gently down the stream."
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
[Special Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1866.
It is much regretted by conservative members here that the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was allowed to pass the Senate by so large a majority. Under the cover of present expediency, it looks to the establishment of a permanent policy by which the negroes are to be held as "wards of the Government." Lands are to be bought for them or assigned to them from the public domain or from territory abandoned during the war, or assigned by military orders for their occupation. The military support which the Bureau is to have will render necessary a large standing army.
The same men made to the Senate as to cruel conduct of returned Confederate soldiers to negroes, even in Maryland, was the chief cause of the large majority for this Bill. It is to be hoped that, with the removal of the cause, the Bill will be repealed. Possibly, the House may strike out the fifth section, if they listen to the letter from Governor Orr.
The Reconstruction Joint Committee will, no doubt, proceed to carry out the Radical policy by proposed legislation, as well as by amendments to the Constitution. They will report a Bill to enforce the constitutional amendment inhibiting slavery, by extending suffrage to the negroes.
The President will veto that if it pass, for he declared, not long ago, that the Bill known as Ashley's, which is for the same object, was subversive of the Constitution, and was equivalent to the dissolution of the Union.
Out of fifty-two Senators, the present number, we cannot count upon more than a dozen conservative men. There are several others who are well disposed to sustain the President, but they owe allegiance, primarily, as they think, to their party.
The question has been made, in a New York journal, who is the President Mr. Stevens or Mr. Johnson? Mr. Stevens, it is much feared, will find himself in power, over the President, upon the first occasion of any veto upon any pet Republican measure. His friends have not refrained from throwing out hints that they have the power of impeachment and removal.
Congress will not rely much upon the proposed constitutional amendment now under consideration, excluding negroes from the basis of representation, unless they are endowed with suffrage like the whites. They can count a dozen States against it.
It will never be ratified by the requisite number of three-fourths of the States, even if the penalty of refusal be exclusion from the Union. For this reason they will try the effect of law and military force to support the law.
Congress seems quite indifferent to the subject of the promotion of Southern industry and production, although so requisite to the general prosperity of the country.
It is already apparent that the longer restoration is deferred, the less will be the chance for maintaining the public credit and resuming specie payments.
Private accounts from Mexico, just received here, show that every respectable Mexican, and every foreigner of any substance or character in the central portion of the country favors and supports the Government of Maximilian, and that Mexico may, in a few years, be enabled to pursue a career of national prosperity, under the present Government, if the United States and our allies will let her alone. The United States Government manifests a disposition to maintain our present neutrality, but thousands of our people are ready to engage in anything that promises excitement or profit.
The Joint Committee on Reconstruction have frequent meetings, and have examined a number of persons as to the condition of the South. It

is now suggested that the Committee will endeavor to agree upon some amendment to the Constitution upon which all parties and sections can unite, and by which complete restoration may be effected. Of course, nothing can be done which would meet the views of the extremists, such as Sumner, Trumbull, Stevens, Kelly, &c. Possibly these leaders have passed over their party to such an extent as to carry out their own views and effect a practical dissolution of the Union. It is openly declared and avowed as the intention of the Radicals to carry out in all the States the policy established here of universal negro suffrage; that no State is to be recognized as a part of the Union without an equal negro suffrage law; and that the subject shall be agitated in the Northern States till they shall comply with this doctrine.
Mr. Trumbull's Bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau is in keeping with the policy and tone of the majority, and will pass both Houses. It will establish, as Mr. Guthrie remarked, a class of lazzaroni in the Southern States. The Senate will refuse even to except Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky from the operation of the Act, which proposes to govern the South by means of the Freedmen's Bureau, aided by the military forces. The expense of the system will be seventy or eighty millions, and its practical effect upon the South will be, as declared by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, to induce them upon the occasion of the first war to take part against this Government.
It is a question whether the President will approve of all these radical acts. He has, himself, considered such measures as a tendency to disunion, and he has declared his opposition to the disunionists of the North as well as the South.
LEO.
WASHINGTON, January 28.—The President today said to distinguished Senators that the agitation of the Negro Franchise question in the District of Columbia, at this time, was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States. He said it was ill-timed, uncalculated for, and calculated to do great harm. He believed it would engender trouble, enmity and strife between the races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in injury to both, and certain destruction to negro population. Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential to the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people. The foregoing is implicitly true.
Mr. Ward, of New York, in some remarks before the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, contended that the States lately in rebellion have the rights only of the criminal who pleads to the judge for mercy.
If this be the state of the case, and if Mr. Ward is one of the judges, then may God have mercy on us, and ward us off from evil.
THE FENIAN.—New York, January 29, 1866.—The address of the Irish Republic, dated at Dublin, is published to-day. It says that "the work of preparation in Ireland is done. We know our strength. We are not grappling in the dark. A point has been reached from which we see the goal clearly. We call upon you to aid the Irish Army of Independence, which will stand or fall with its face to the enemy. We ask a loan which shall be paid within six months after the establishment of Irish Independence."
The address is endorsed by a card from O'Mahoney, urging prompt action by the Fenian Brotherhood.
FROM VIRGINIA.—New York, January 28, 1866.—The Herald's Richmond correspondence states that one of the Virginia delegation to Congress has telegraphed to Richmond from Washington that it is the intention of President Johnson to suspend the present Virginia State Government by a Provisional one, and that this has created great consternation in financial and political circles.
President's reported determination is generally attributed to the intolerable conduct of the Virginia State Legislature.
THE MILITARY IN THE SOUTH.—It is understood that a bill will be introduced in the House, some time during the present week, for the military peace establishment of the United States. The peace establishment of the new measure will, among other things, the discharge of all colored troops, and provide for the retention of twelve regiments of the Veteran Reserve corps by merging them into the regular army. It will also be proposed to transform the regiments into the heavy artillery branch of the service.
LANDS IN ARKANSAS.—Wild lands in Arkansas, writes a correspondent, can be bought from the United States Government at from 12 1/2 cents to \$1.25 per acre; the State itself owns about 1,000,000 acres of land, which can be bought at from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, and there are thousands of acres of improved lands, in a high state of cultivation, which can be bought at from \$5 to \$20, equal to the best cotton, tobacco and corn land in the world.
HORRIBLE.—Yesterday morning policeman Vail arrested a negro man, on Broad street, who was attempting to sell the carcass of a fat terrier pup under the name of "a nice fat cown, mass; ketch him myself." Live nigger and dead dog were sent to the lock-up. Mind who you buy game from; it is terrible to think of an Augusta Transcript.
TEST OATH.—If Southern Rebels were as disloyal as Northern Republicans, they would take the test oath at once. The leading Republicans, when they swore to support the Constitution, now boast that they did so with the mental reservation as to parts of it which they did not and would not obey. So was it with Chase—Indianapolis Herald.
The grim death is expected in New York the last of March. It has already attacked the West Indies, and advises published from Guadalupe state that the cholera is making such havoc there that it is feared the whole population will be swept away. Many citizens of New York are preparing to take their families into the country as soon as the winter is over.
In the Jamaica insurrection the negroes killed 13 whites, while the Government in return shot and hanged 2,140, besides a large number of soldiers and sailors in the interior, of whom no report is made.
THOS. S. PICKETT was murdered in his house, 6 miles from Wilmington, N. C., on January 10, by a party of negroes. They also wounded two of his daughters.
One thousand emigrant wagons lately formed a single train moving towards the South-western part of Missouri.
Government agents have been appointed to inspect battle-fields, military prisons, etc., and establish national cemeteries in the South.
A little girl at Kenosha, Wis., whom some of her mates put into a bag and rolled about, just for fun, was killed by the operation.
Among the funds in the hands of the corporation of London is the sum of two hundred pounds a year, left in trust "to burn heretics."
This year Ash Wednesday falls on St. Valentine's Day, and Easter Sunday on "all fool's day"—1st of April.
The proprietor of a distillery in Newark, N. J., tumbled into a vat recently, and was boiled to death.
It is estimated that thirty tons of white paper are used daily in the manufacture of paper colars.
A railroad track has been laid across the Missouri River on the ice at Atchison, and trains cross regularly.
There are said to be no Irish among the Moravians. "Paddy" would not polygamize.
The Mobile (Ala.) Register has nominated Gen. Grant as a candidate for President in 1868.
Three-dollar notes are to be issued to the national banks.
A daughter of a wealthy farmer in Saline Co., Mo., eloped with a buck negro recently.
Thieves are now administering chloroform to hogs.
Frederika Bremer died recently at Stockholm.

LOCAL ITEMS.
SALES-DAY.—Notwithstanding the cold, an unusual number of persons congregated together in town on Sales-day. Specialists of interest were the sales of odds, ends and gatherings, which were various and diverse, from a hand-organ to a worn-out farm mule, and which under the vociferous and tremendous exertions of the auctioneers, who cried their goods and chattels in a most feeling and eloquent manner, went off like hot cakes, changing hands rapidly. Transactions in horse flesh were animated, several superannuated specimens bringing fair prices. Whiskey opened lively, but each transaction showed a downward tendency, while in most cases the sales produced the effect of making the purchaser look as if he had got more than he bargained for. Difficulties were dail, but one or two cases were disposed of, to the edification of the outside crowd. Freshmen were in force and stood around promiscuously, buying moderately because of the want of the ready; while on every side blue eyes and stiff fingers gave evidence that the weather was cold, and that Sales-day in such a case was a humbug. The latter case prevailing, our reporter retired from the scene to a more congenial atmosphere.
Planters and others will be glad to know, and we are pleased in being able to chronicle the fact, that many indispensable articles long needed by them and difficult to procure, are now to be had. Late purchases from first houses, by Maj. J. P. the veteran of the firm of Kinard & Son, of just such goods as are most needed in this section, as well as the adjacent country, makes their stock of the complete and best kind, to which attention is respectfully called. Attention therefore farmers and "the rest of mankind." For further information read their advertisement, and then ride to their bazaar.
We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Chapman & Duffie, at the Newberry Book Store, Law Range, opposite the Court House. They have just received a lot of hand-some Valentines; also Godley's Lady's Book, for February; German Almanacs; Paper and Envelopes; Bibles and Testaments; Histories and other books; Wilson's readers; boy books and pleasure books, etc., etc.
It will be seen that Messrs. Pratt, James & Co. are determined to supply the trade with choice, fresh drugs, medicines, chemicals and toilet and fancy articles in their line. They have just received fresh accessions to their already well assorted stock. Their goods are selected with great care and are recommended for purity, strength and freshness.
The best way to make money is to save it, and one of the means to effect such an object is the Cotton Press, by which the shipper can save a large per centage in freight. The American Cotton Press Company, near the South Carolina Depot, Columbia, S. C., are prepared to compress cotton. See advertisement.
The regular session of the Limestone Springs Female High School, begins February the 21st. The terms are moderate. This School, of which Dr. Curtis has long been the principal, has a deserved reputation, and the location affords it a popularity.
We call attention to the fact, that Mr. A. M. Girardeau has opened a very superior assortment of groceries, at No. 1 Law Range, next door to the Variety Store, embracing all the various articles usually found in a stock of Groceries, which are offered for sale at the lowest market prices.
Notice that Loveland & Wheeler, have a large lot of pink eyed, long white and red Irish potatoes; together with a lot of fine sweet potatoes; and last but not least an article of Sorghum Syrup most delicious in quality.
W. H. Jeffers & Co., of Columbia, notify their friends, that they are prepared to pay the tax of 2 cents on all Cotton sent to their care for shipment.
The cheapest articles yet advertised are set forth in the advertisement of Fisher & Lowrance, of Columbia. Flour \$12, Sugar 16c per lb., &c., &c.
Mr. Robert Stewart has just received a choice supply of fresh garden seed, also hardware, cutlery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale or barter. He will also purchase all kinds of country produce.
Mr. Henry Burton has a few bushels cotton seed for sale. Call early on Messrs. Harris & Bowers.
All demands against the estate of Jas. Watson, deceased, are notified to hand them in, properly proven, to Jas. H. Williams, Esq.
See notice of Sheriff's sale, sale day March.
See Ordinary Peterson's notices.
TOO HARD FOR HIM.—A little boy, returning from Sunday school, said to his mother, "Mr. A. had a little child for little boys. This cat-eat-is too hard for me."
OBITUARY.
DIED, on the 26th of February, Mrs. ELYNA B. GRAYSON, wife of J. B. Grayson, aged 30 years, 3 months and 13 days.
Mrs. Grayson was an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, and an exemplary Christian.
She was a worthy member of both Eden Evangelical Lutheran Church, and always lived in the active discharge of all her Christian duties. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn, in common with her numerous friends, her untimely death.
A FAREWELL.
IN STORE.
KEROSENE OIL, (Genuine) Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayers' Cherry Peppermint, Mustang Liniment, Morphine, Quinine, March's Catholicon, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Osgood's Chlozagogue, Sedilitz Powders, Jaynes' Hair Tonic, and a variety of other good medicines, just received and for sale cheap at PRATT, JAMES & CO'S Drug Store.
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FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Extract of Lemon, "Orange, "Vanilla, "Celery, "Almonds, Citron, Currants, Corn Starch, Pearl Sago, Yeast Powders, Cox's Gelatine and Russia Isinglass, for sale cheap, at PRATT, JAMES & CO'S Drug store.
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